REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request that the above application, as amended, be reconsidered. Claims 1-24 are currently pending.

At page 1 of the Office Action (see paragraph 1), the Examiner has objected to Claim 8 because of an informality in line 2. Responsive to this objection, Applicants have amended Claim 8 to correct this informality. Applicants further submit that this amendment merely corrects the indicated informality and in no way changes the scope of the instant Claims, as filed.

Claims 6 has been amended and new Claim 24 has been added to recite that the cladding is positioned along one edge of the airfoil and that the cladding positioned along this edge is treated with the etchant to remove at least a portion of the adhered cladding from the substrate along this edge. Support for this amendment to Claim 6 and for new Claim 24 can be found in paragraphs [0014] and [0016] at page 5 of the above application. Claim 14 has also been amended to recite that the cladding positioned along the edge of the airfoil is what is treated with the chemical etchant.

Applicants have also added new Claim 22 which recites the method of Claim 1, but additionally recites that the substrate comprises a composite material selected from the group consisting of metallic composites and nonmetallic composites. Support for new Claim 22 can be found in Claim 1 as originally filed and from a combined reading of paragraph [0007] at page 3, and paragraph [0013] at page 4, of the above application. New Claim 23 has also been added which recites that the substrate is a nonmetallic composite. Support for new Claim 23 can also be found in paragraph [0013] at page 4 of the above application.

Applicants also note that the Examiner has not made of record the documents that that were listed on the PTO-1449 form attached to the Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement that was submitted on February 20, 2003 and prior to the mailing date of the current Office Action. In accordance with MPEP 609, the Examiner is again requested to initial the documents listed on the enclosed copy of that PTO-1449 form in the space provided, make a copy of this initialed form, and return that copy to Applicants' attorney.

A. **Response to Rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 13 under 35 USC 102(b) as Anticipated by Lada et al**

At page 2 of the Office Action (see paragraph 3), the Examiner has rejected Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 13 under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 4,339,282 (Lada et al):

1. Regarding Claims 1 and 13, the Examiner says Lada et al discloses a method for removing a metal coating from nickel supper alloys from an airfoil such as gas turbine blades using a chemical etchant, which avoids attacking the nickel super alloy (referring to col. 2, lines 29-47).

2. Regarding Claims 2-3, the Examiner says Lada et al (referring to col. 2, lines 31-35) teaches a chemical etchant that is an aqueous solution comprising strong acid such as hydrochloric acid and nitric acid.

3. Regarding Claim 5, the Examiner says Lada et al (referring to col. 2, lines 39-46) teaches a stripping or removal step that includes a metal-coated supper alloy immersed into the solution for a period of time until the coating is removed from the surface of the super alloy.

4. Regarding Claim 6, the Examiner says Lada et al (referring col. 1, lines 25-36) inherently teaches a turbine blade that has coating or cladding along an edge of the blade because Lada et al teaches a blade having an edge that is coated with metal, which could be removed.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Contrary to what the Examiner suggests, the method of Lada et al is not the same or similar to the method of Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 13, as amended. Specifically, the method of Lada et al removes an aluminide coating from the nickel super alloy substrate with a stripping solution having nitric and hydrochloric acid. See col. 2, lines 29-35. A coating is simply a layer of one substance covering another. See enclosed copy of page 219 from Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Tenth Edition 1997). By contrast, the Applicants' claimed method removes

a cladding adhered to a substrate by treating the cladding with the chemical etchant. Se , for example, Claim 1. See also enclosed copy of page 210 from Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Tenth Edition 1997) which suggests that a "cladding," unlike coatings in general, is bonded to the substrate. In other words, the "aluminide coating" removed by the method of Lada et al is not the same as the "cladding adhered to a substrate" that is removed by the method of Claims 1-3, -5-6 and 13, as amended.

Applicants submit that the method of Claim 6, as amended, as well as new Claim 24, is distinguishable over Lada et al for an additional reason. In the method of Lada et al, the aluminide coating covers the entire nickel super alloy substrate and is removed in its entirety. In other words, the method of Lada et al does not selectively remove the aluminide coating from the turbine blade, e.g., along an edge thereof. By contrast, the method of amended Claim 6 and new Claim 24 recite that the cladding is positioned along one edge of the airfoil and that the cladding positioned along this edge is treated with the etchant to remove at least a portion of the adhered cladding from the substrate along this edge. Unlike Lada et al, the method of amended Claim 6 and new Claim 24 selectively treats and removes only the cladding adhered to the substrate along the one edge of the airfoil.

Applicants further submit that the method of new Claims 22-23 are distinguishable over Lada et al for yet an additional reason. New Claim 22 recites that the substrate that the cladding is adhered to comprises a composite material selected from the group consisting of metallic composites and nonmetallic composites. New Claim 23 further recites that the substrate is a nonmetallic composite. By contrast, the method of Lada et al removes the aluminide coating from a metallic nickel super alloy that is not a composite material. In particular, Lada et al does not teach removing coatings from nonmetallic composites according to new Claim 23

For the forgoing reasons, Applicants submit that Claims 1-3, 5-6, 18 and 22-24, as amended, are novel in view of, as well as unobvious over, Lada et al.

B. **Response to Rejection of Claims 4, 7-12 and 14-21 under 35 USC 103(a) as Unpatentable Over Lada et al, in View of Hinson**

At pages 3-5 of the Office Action (see paragraph 6), the Examiner has rejected Claims 4, 7-12 and 14-21 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Lada et al, in view of U.S. Patent 5,705,082 (Hinson):

1. The Examiner relies on Lada et al as per the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 13 and also to teach (referring to col. 2, lines 51-54) a coating or cladding made of a titanium alloy.

2. Regarding Claim 4, the Examiner acknowledges that Lada et al fails to teach that the acid is hydrofluoric acid. However, the Examiner alleges that "in a method for removing metal such as titanium used to form a protective sheath for composites such as a leading edge for a fan blade, [Hinson teaches] using an acid solution which can be hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, nitric acid (referring to col. 2, lines 14-25 and lines 66- col. 3, lines 2-4). The Examiner therefore concludes that it would have been obvious invention to combine Hinson's teaching into Lada et al's process "because both the hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid are functionally equivalent for efficient removal of titanium as taught by Hinson."

3. Regarding Claims 7, 9, 11 and 14, the Examiner says Hinson (referring to col. 2, lines 21-25) teaches a blade having an internal surface of titanium at the leading edge. The Examiner further concludes it would have been obvious to have an interior and a perimeter section of the coating over a fan blade "because by conventional design a fan blade has a convex side and a concave side."

4. Regarding Claims 8 and 20, the Examiner says Lada et al (referring to (col. 3, lines 21-22) teaches that the coating thickness is about 0.04 to about 0.08 mm.

5. Regarding Claim 10, the Examiner says Hinson (referring to col. 3, lines 34-36) teaches a metal-coated substrate that is treated for a period of time of about 1-20 minutes.

6. Regarding Claims 15-17, the Examiner says Hinson (referring to col. 3, lines 2-5) teaches that the etchant solution is typically an acid solution such as hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric acid, as well as mixtures thereof.

7. Regarding Claim 18, the Examiner refers to the rejection of Claim 5.

8. Regarding Claim 19, the Examiner says it would have been obvious to have a higher thickness in the direction from the interior section to the perimeter section "because at least the interior section is in contact with the etchant solution."

9. Regarding Claim 21, the Examiner says Hinson (referring to col. 2, lines 21-25) teaches that the blade has a leading edge.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Contrary to the what the Examiner suggests, the method of Hinson is not the same or similar to the method of Claims 4, 7-12, 14-21, as amended, or the method of new Claims 22-24. As clearly taught by Hinson, his method applies a coating to a metal surface that acts as a temporary barrier to the etchant that attacks the metal surface, and then etches the coated metal surface to roughen it. See col. 1, lines 4-6 and 37-44. By contrast, the method of amended Claims 4, 7-12, 14-21, as well as new Claims 22-24, does not simply roughen the cladding treated with etchant. Instead, the method of these Claims treats the cladding with the etchant so that the cladding can be removed from the substrate that it is adhered to.

Applicants submit that Claims 7-11 and 14-21, as amended, as well as new Claim 24, are distinguishable over Hinson for an additional reason. Hinson nowhere teaches that his method selectively roughens, much less selectively removes, the coating on the metal surface, and especially along one edge of a turbine blade. By contrast, in the

method Claims 7-11 and 14-21, as amended, and new Claim 24, the cladding positioned along the edge of airfoil is selectively treated and removed from the substrate.

Regarding the Examiner's specific comments on Claim 4, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's reliance on col. 2, lines 14-25 and line 66 to col. 2, lines 2-4 of Hinson to suggest motivation to substitute hydrofluoric acid for the acids taught by Lada et al is misplaced. All that Hinson teaches is the use of hydrofluoric acid (and other acids such as hydrochloric and nitric acid) to roughen the coated metal surface. There is nothing in Hinson that would suggest hydrofluoric acid would be suitable to remove titanium cladding adhered to a substrate according to the method Claim 4. Applicants have a similar comment on the Examiner's reliance on col. 3, lines 2-5 with regard to the method of Claims 15-17.

Regarding the Examiner's specific comments on Claims 7, 9, 11 and 14, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's reliance on col. 2, lines 21-25 of Hinson is misplaced. All that this portion of Hinson says is that the internal surface of the titanium leading edge is roughened prior to adhesive bonding to the composite fan blade. Indeed, Hinson does not refer to the internal surface of the substrate. By contrast, the method of Claims 7, 9, 11 and 14 involves the interior sections of the substrate where the cladding is adhered to prior to its removal.

Regarding the Examiner's specific comments on Claims 8 and 20, Applicants respectfully submit that all that col. 3, lines 21-22 of Lada et al teaches is that the particular coating removed in its method has the indicated thickness. Nothing in this particular teaching would suggest a method of removing cladding have the thickness defined in Claims 8 or 20.

Regarding the Examiner's specific comments on Claim 10, Applicants respectfully submit that all that col. 3, lines 34-36 of Hinson teaches is that the coated metal substrate in its method is etched for a period of time within the range of 1-20 minutes. Nothing in this particular teaching would teach or suggest a method of treating cladding adhered to a substrate with an etchant for the time indicated in Claim 10.

Regarding the Examiner's comment on Claim 19, Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's suggestion that Hinson (or Lada et al) would teach as obviousness treating with an etchant a cladding whose thickness increases in the direction from the interior section to the perimeter section. Nowhere do either of these

references teach that the respective methods are used to treat coatings, much less claddings, where the thickness increases in the direction defined by the method of Claim 19.

Regarding the Examiner's comment on Claim 21, all that col. 2, lines 21-25 of Hinson teaches is that a fan blade has a leading edge. Nothing in this reference would suggest that its method can be (or should be) used to selectively roughen, much less selectively remove, cladding that is positioned on the leading edge of the airfoil according to the method of Claim 21.

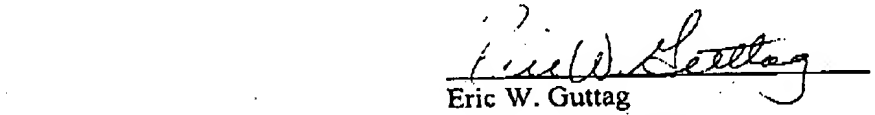
For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that Claims 4, 7-12, 14-21, as amended, as well as new Claims 22-24are unobvious over Lada et al, even in view of Hinson.

C. Conclusion

In conclusion, Applicants submit that Claims 1-24, as amended, are novel and unobvious over the prior art relied on by the Examiner. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the above application be allowed to issue with Claims 1-24, as amended.

Respectfully submitted,

For: Larry Dean Cline et al



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		Filing Date: October 21, 2001	Group: 1765

U.S. Patent Documents

Examiner Initial		Patent Number	Issue Date	Patentee	Class	Subclass	Filing Date if appropriate
	AA	5,281,062	01/25/94				
	AB	5,944,909	08/31/99				
	AC	6,413,051 B1	07/02/02				
	AD						
	AE						
	AF						
	AG						
	AH						
	AI						
	AJ						
	AK						

Foreign Patent or Published Foreign Patent Application

		Document Number	Publication Date	Country or Patent Office	Class	Subclass	Translation Yes No
	AL	1,162,286	12/12/02	Europe			Yes
	AM						Yes
	AN						Yes
	AO						Yes
	AP						Yes

Other Documents (including Author, Title, Date, Place of Publication)

	AQ		Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 1999, No. 09, July 30, 1999 (abstract of JP 11-10780 A to Toshiba published April 20, 1999)
	AR		
	AS		

Examiner	Date Considered

Examiner: Initial citation considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1628.M36 1997 96-42529
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Pref
Explanatory Ch
Explanatory Nc
The English Language in the Diction
Guide to Pronunciat
Abbreviations in This W
Pronunciation Symt
A Dictionary of the English Langu
Abbreviations and Symbols for Chemical Elem
Foreign Words and Phr
Biographical Na
Geographical Na
Signs and Sym
A Handbook of S
I

ci·vil·ian \sə-'vil-yən *also* -'vi-yən\ *n* (14c) 1 : a specialist in Roman or modern civil law 2 a : one not on active duty in a military, police, or fire-fighting force b : OUTSIDER 1 — **civilian** *adj*

ci·vil·ian·ize \-yə-,nīz\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (1870) : to convert from military to civilian status or control — **ci·vil·ian·i·za·tion** \-,vil-yə-nə-'zā-shən\ *n*

civ·i·li·za·tion, civ·i·lise *chiefly Brit var of* CIVILIZATION, CIVILIZE

ci·vil·i·ty \sə-'vi-lə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1533) 1 *archaic* : training in the humanities 2 a : COURTESY, POLITENESS b : a polite act or expression

civ·i·li·za·tion \,si-və-lə-'zā-shən\ *n* (1772) 1 a : a relatively high level of cultural and technological development; *specif* : the stage of cultural development at which writing and the keeping of written records is attained b : the culture characteristic of a particular time or place 2 : the process of becoming civilized 3 a : refinement of thought, manners, or taste b : a situation of urban comfort — **civ·i·li·za·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

civ·i·lize \'si-və-,līz\ *vb* **-lized; -liz·ing** *vt* (1601) 1 : to cause to develop out of a primitive state; *esp* : to bring to a technically advanced and rationally ordered stage of cultural development 2 a : EDUCATE, REFINE b : SOCIALIZE 1 ~ *vi* : to acquire the customs and amenities of a civil community — **civ·i·liz·er** *n*

civilized *adj* (1611) : characteristic of a state of civilization ⟨~ society⟩; *esp* : characterized by taste, refinement, or restraint ⟨a ~ way to spend the evening⟩

civil law *n, often cap C&L* (14c) 1 : Roman law esp. as set forth in the Justinian code 2 : the body of private law developed from Roman law and used in Louisiana and in many countries outside the English-speaking world 3 : the law established by a nation or state for its own jurisdiction 4 : the law of civil or private rights

civil liberty *n* (1644) : freedom from arbitrary governmental interference (as with the right of free speech) specif. by denial of governmental power and in the U.S. esp. as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights — usu. used in pl. — **civil libertarian** *n or adj*

civ·il·ly \'si-və(l)-lē\ *adv* (15c) 1 : in terms of civil rights, law, or matters ⟨~ dead⟩ 2 : in a civil manner : POLITELY

civil marriage *n* (ca. 1889) : a marriage performed by a magistrate

civil rights *n pl* (1721) : the nonpolitical rights of a citizen; *esp* : the rights of personal liberty guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and by acts of Congress

civil servant *n* (1800) 1 : a member of a civil service 2 : a member of the administrative staff of an international agency (as the United Nations)

civil service *n* (ca. 1785) : the administrative service of a government or international agency exclusive of the armed forces; *esp* : one in which appointments are determined by competitive examination

civil war *n* (15c) : a war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country

Civ·i·tan \'si-və-,tan\ *n* [*Civitan (Club)*] (1926) : a member of a major national and international service club

civvy *also* **civ·ie** \'si-vē\ *n, pl* **civvies** *also* **civies** (ca. 1889) 1 *pl* : civilian clothes as distinguished from a particular uniform (as of the military) 2 : CIVILIAN

civvy street *n, often cap C&S* (1943) *Brit* : civilian life

clab·ber \'kla-bər\ *n* [short for *bonnyclabber*] (1634) *chiefly dial* : sour milk that has thickened or curdled

clabber *vi* (ca. 1879) *chiefly dial* : CURDLE

clach·an \'kla-kən\ *n* [ME, fr. ScGael] (15c) *Scot & Irish* : HAMLET

clack \'klak\ *vb* [ME, of imit. origin] *vi* (13c) 1 : CHATTER, PRATTLE 2 : to make an abrupt striking sound or series of sounds 3 *of fowl* : CACKLE, CLUCK ~ *vt* 1 : to cause to make a clatter 2 : to produce with a chattering sound; *specif* : SLAB — **clack·er** *n*

clack *n* (15c) 1 a : rapid continuous talk : CHATTER b : TONGUE 2 *archaic* : an object (as a valve) that produces clapping or rattling noises usu. in regular rapid sequence 3 : a sound of clacking ⟨the ~ of a typewriter⟩

Clac·to·ni·an \klak-'tō-nē-ən\ *adj* [*Clacton*-on-Sea, England] (1932) : of or relating to a Lower Paleolithic culture usu. characterized by stone flakes with a half cone at the point of striking

clad \'klad\ *past and past part of* CLOTHE

clad *adj* [ME, pp. of *clathen* to clothe] (14c) 1 : being covered or clothed ⟨ivy-*clad* buildings⟩ 2 *of a coin* : consisting of outer layers of one metal bonded to a core of a different metal

clad *vt* **clad; clad·ding** (1939) : SHEATHE, FACE; *specif* : to cover (a metal) with another metal by bonding

clad *n* (1941) 1 a : a composite material formed by cladding b : a clad coin 2 : CLADDING; *specif* : the outer layer of a clad coin

clado- *or* **cladо-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *klad-, klado-*, fr. *klados* branch, shoot of a tree; akin to OE *holt* woods — more at HOLT] : slip : sprout ⟨*cladophyll*⟩

clad·ding \'kla-diŋ\ *n* (1936) : something that covers or overlays; *specif* : metal coating bonded to a metal core

clade \'klād\ *n* [Gk *klados*] (1911) : a group of biological TAXA (as species) that includes all descendants of one common ancestor

cla·dis·tics \klə-'dis-tiks, kla-\ *n pl but sing in constr* (1965) : a system of biological taxonomy that defines taxa uniquely by shared characteristics not found in ancestral groups and uses inferred evolutionary relationships to arrange taxa in a branching hierarchy such that all members of a given taxon have the same ancestors — **cla·dist** \'kla-dist\ *n* — **cla·dis·tic** \-'dis-tik\ *adj* — **cla·dis·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

cla·doc·er·an \klə-'dä-sə-rən\ *n* [NL *Cladocera*, fr. *clad-* + Gk *keras* horn — more at HORN] (1909) : any of an order (Cladocera) of minute chiefly freshwater branchiopod crustaceans that includes the water fleas

clad·ode \'kla-,dōd\ *n* [NL *cladodium*, fr. Gk *klados*] (1870) : CLADOPHYLL — **clad·o·dial** \kla-'dō-dē-əl\ *adj*

clad·o·gen·e·sis \,kla-də-'je-nə-səs\ *n* (1953) : evolutionary change characterized by treelike branching of taxa — compare ANAGENESIS — **clad·o·ge·net·ic** \,kla-dō-jə-'ne-tik\ *adj* — **clad·o·ge·net·i·cal·ly** \-ti-kə-lē\ *adv*

clad·o·gram \'kla-də-,gram\ *n* (1966) : a branching diagrammatic tree used in cladistic classification to illustrate phylogenetic relationships

clad·o·phyll \'kla-də-,fil\ *n* (1879) : a flattened photosynthetic branch assuming the form of and closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf

¹claim \'klām\ *vt* [ME, fr. MF *clamer*, fr. L *clamare* to cry out, shout; akin to L *calare* to call — more at LOW] (14c) 1 a : to ask for esp. as a right ⟨~*ed* the inheritance⟩ b : to call for : REQUIRE ⟨this matter ~s our attention⟩ c : TAKE 16b ⟨the accident ~*ed* her life⟩ 2 : to take as the rightful owner ⟨went to ~ their bags at the station⟩ 3 a : to assert in the face of possible contradiction : MAINTAIN ⟨~*ed* that he'd been cheated⟩ b : to claim to have ⟨organization . . . which ~s 11,000 . . . members —*Rolling Stone*⟩ c : to assert to be rightfully one's own ⟨~*ed* responsibility for the attack⟩ *syn* see DEMAND — **claim·able** \'klā-mə-bəl\ *adj*

²claim *n* (14c) 1 : a demand for something due or believed to be due ⟨insurance ~⟩ 2 a : a right to something; *specif* : a title to a debt, privilege, or other thing in the possession of another b : an assertion open to challenge ⟨a ~ of authenticity⟩ 3 : something that is claimed; *esp* : a tract of land staked out

claim·ant \'klā-mənt\ *n* (15c) : one that asserts a right or title ⟨a ~ to an estate⟩

claim·er \'klā-mər\ *n* (15c) 1 : one that claims 2 : a horse running in a claiming race

claiming race *n* (1935) : a horse race in which each entry is offered for sale for a specified price that must be deposited before the race

clair·au·di·ence \klar-'ȯ-dē-ən(t)s, kler-, -'ä-\ *n* [*clair-* (as in *clairvoyance*) + *audience* (act of hearing)] (1864) : the power or faculty of hearing something not present to the ear but regarded as having objective reality — **clair·au·di·ent** \-ənt\ *adj* — **clair·au·di·ent·ly** *adv*

clair·voy·ance \klar-'vȯi-ən(t)s, kler-\ *n* (1840) 1 : the power or faculty of discerning objects not present to the senses 2 : ability to perceive matters beyond the range of ordinary perception : PENETRATION

¹clair·voy·ant \-ənt\ *adj* [F, fr. *clair* clear (fr. L *clarus*) + *voyant*, prp. of *voir* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at WIT] (1671) 1 : unusually perceptive : DISCERNING 2 : of or relating to clairvoyance — **clair·voy·ant·ly** *adv*

²clairvoyant *n* (1851) : one having the power of clairvoyance

¹clam \'klam\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *clamm* bond, fetter; akin to OHG *klamma* constriction, L *glomus* ball] (bef. 12c) : CLAMP, CLASP

²clam *n, often attrib* [*¹clam*; fr. the clamping action of the shells] (ca. 1520) 1 a : any of numerous edible marine bivalve molluscs living in sand or mud b : a freshwater mussel 2 : a stolid or closemouthed person 3 : CLAMSHELL 4 : DOLLAR 3

clam 1a: *a* incurrent orifice, *b* siphon, *c* excurrent orifice, *d* mantle, *e* shell, *f* foot

³clam *vi* **clammed; clam·ming** (1636) : to gather clams esp. by digging — **clam·mer** \'kla-mər\ *n*

cla·mant \'klā-mənt, 'kla-\ *adj* [L *clamant-, clamans*, prp. of *clamare* to cry out] (1639) 1 : CLAMOROUS, BLATANT 2 : demanding attention : URGENT — **cla·mant·ly** *adv*

clam·bake \'klam-,bāk\ *n* (1833) 1 a : an outdoor party; *esp* : a seashore outing where food is usu. cooked on heated rocks covered by seaweed b : the food served at a clambake 2 : a gathering characterized by noisy sociability; *esp* : a political rally

clam·ber \'klam-bər, 'kla-mər\ *vi* **clam·bered; clam·ber·ing** \'klam-b(ə-)riŋ, 'klam-riŋ, 'kla-mər-iŋ\ [ME *clambren*; akin to OE *climban* to climb] (14c) : to climb awkwardly (as by scrambling) ⟨~*ed* over the rocks⟩ — **clam·ber·er** \-bər-ər, -mər-ər\ *n*

clam·my \'kla-mē\ *adj* **clam·mi·er; -est** [ME, prob. fr. *clammen* to smear, stick, fr. OE *clǣman*; akin to OE *clǣg* clay] (14c) 1 : being damp, soft, sticky, and usu. cool ⟨a ~ and intensely cold mist —Charles Dickens⟩ 2 : lacking normal human warmth ⟨the ~ atmosphere of an institution⟩ — **clam·mi·ly** \'kla-mə-lē\ *adv* — **clam·mi·ness** \'kla-mē-nəs\ *n*

¹clamor \'kla-mər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *clamour*, fr. L *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out — more at CLAIM] (14c) 1 a : noisy shouting b : a loud continuous noise 2 : insistent public expression (as of support or protest) ⟨a ~ against increased taxes⟩

²clamor *vb* **clam·ored; clam·or·ing** \'klam-riŋ, 'kla-mər-iŋ\ *vi* (14c) 1 : to make a din 2 : to become loudly insistent ⟨~*ed* for his impeachment⟩ ~ *vt* 1 : to utter or proclaim insistently and noisily 2 : to influence by means of clamor

³clamor *vt* [origin unknown] (1611) *obs* : SILENCE

clam·or·ous \'klam-rəs, 'kla-mər-əs\ *adj* (15c) 1 : marked by confused din or outcry : TUMULTUOUS ⟨the busy ~ market⟩ 2 : noisily insistent *syn* see VOCIFEROUS — **clam·or·ous·ly** *adv* — **clam·or·ous·ness** *n*

clam·our \'kla-mər\ *chiefly Brit var of* CLAMOR

¹clamp \'klamp\ *n* [ME, prob. fr. (assumed) MD *klampe*; akin to OE *clamm* bond, fetter — more at CLAM] (14c) 1 : a device designed to bind or constrict or to press two or more parts together so as to hold them firmly 2 : any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together for holding or compressing something

²clamp *vt* (ca. 1696) 1 : to fasten with or as if with a clamp 2 *n* : to place by decree : IMPOSE — often used with *on* ⟨~*ed* on a curfew after the riots⟩ b : to hold tightly

clamp·down \'klamp-,daun\ *n* (1940) : the act or action of making regulations and restrictions more stringent ⟨a ~ on charge accounts, bank loans, and other inflationary influences —*Time*⟩

clamp down *vi* (1940) : to impose restrictions : CRACK DOWN ⟨the police are *clamping down* on speeders⟩

clams casino *n pl but sing or pl in constr, often cap 2d C* (1952) : clams on the half shell usu. topped with green pepper and baked or broiled

clam·shell \'klam-,shel\ *n* (ca. 1520) 1 : the shell of a clam 2 a : a bucket or grapple (as on a dredge) having two hinged jaws b : an excavating machine having a clamshell c : either of a pair of doors (as in an airplane tail) that open out and away from each other

clam up *vi* (1916) : to become silent

clam worm *n* (1883) : any of several large burrowing polychaete worms (as a nereid) often used as bait

clan \'klan\ *n* [ME, fr. ScGael *clann* offspring, clan, fr. Ir *clann* plant, offspring, fr. L *planta* plant] (15c) 1 a : a Celtic group esp. in the Scottish Highlands comprising a number of households whose heads claim descent from a common ancestor b : a group of people tracing

clach·an \'kla-kən\ *n* [ME, fr. ScGael] (15c) *Scot & Irish* : HAMLET
[1]clack \'klak\ *vb* [ME, of imit. origin] *vi* (13c) 1 : CHATTER, PRATTLE 2 : to make an abrupt striking sound or series of sounds 3 *of fowl* : CACKLE, CLUCK ~ *vt* 1 : t cause to make a l tter 2 : to produce with a chattering sound; *specif* : BLAB — **clack·er** *n*
[2]clack *n* (15c) 1 a : rapid continuous talk : CHATTER b : TONGUE 2 *archaic* : an object (as a valve) that produces clapping or rattling noises usu. in regular rapid sequence 3 : a sound of clacking ⟨the ~ of a typewriter⟩
Clac·to·ni·an \klak-'tō-nē-ən\ *adj* [*Clacton*-on-Sea, England] (1932) : f or relating to a Lower Paleolithic culture usu. characterized by stone flakes with a half cone at the point of striking
[1]clad \'klad\ *past and past part of* CLOTHE
[2]clad *adj* [ME, pp. of *clothen* to clothe] (14c) 1 : being covered or clothed ⟨ivy-*clad* buildings⟩ 2 *of a coin* : consisting of outer layers of one metal bonded to a core of a different metal
[3]clad *vt* **clad; clad·ding** (1939) : SHEATHE, FACE; *specif* : to cover (a metal) with another metal by bonding
[4]clad *n* (1941) 1 a : a composite material formed by cladding b : a clad coin 2 : CLADDING; *specif* : the outer layer of a clad coin
clad- *or* **clado-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *klad-*, *klado-*, fr. *klados* branch, shoot of a tree; akin to OE *holt* woods — more at HOLT] : slip : sprout ⟨*cladophyll*⟩
clad·ding \'kla-diŋ\ *n* (1936) : something that covers or overlays; *specif* : metal coating bonded to a metal core
clade \'klād\ *n* [Gk *klados*] (1911) : a group of biological taxa (as species) that includes all descendants of one common ancestor
cla·dis·tics \klə-'dis-tiks, kla-\ *n pl but sing in constr* (1965) : a system of biological taxonomy that defines taxa uniquely by shared characteristics not found in ancestral groups and uses inferred evolutionary relationships to arrange taxa in a branching hierarchy such that all members of a given taxon have the same ancestors — **cla·dist** \'kla-dist\ *n* — **cla·dis·tic** \-'dis-tik\ *adj* — **cla·dis·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
cla·doc·er·an \klə-'dä-sə-rən\ *n* [NL *Cladocera*, fr. *clad-* + Gk *keras* horn — more at HORN] (1909) : any of an order (Cladocera) of minute chiefly freshwater branchiopod crustaceans that includes the water fleas
clad·ode \'kla-ˌdōd\ *n* [NL *cladodium*, fr. Gk *klados*] (1870) : CLADOPHYLL — **cla·do·di·al** \kla-'dō-dē-əl\ *adj*
clad·o·gen·e·sis \ˌkla-də-'je-nə-səs\ *n* (1953) : evolutionary change characterized by treelike branching of taxa — compare ANAGENESIS — **clad·o·ge·net·ic** \ˌkla-dō-jə-'ne-tik\ *adj* — **clad·o·ge·net·i·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
clad·o·gram \'kla-də-ˌgram\ *n* (1966) : a branching diagrammatic tree used in cladistic classification to illustrate phylogenetic relationships
clad·o·phyll \'kla-də-ˌfil\ *n* (1879) : a flattened photosynthetic branch assuming the form of and closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf

bling) ⟨~*ed* over the rocks⟩ — **clam·ber·er** \-bər-ər, -mər-ər\ *n* rent mantle
clam·my \'kla-mē\ *adj* **clam·mi·er; -est** [ME, prob. fr. *clammen* to smear, stick, fr. OE *clǣman*; akin to OE *clǣg* clay] (14c) 1 : being damp, soft, sticky, an ⟨a ~ and intensely cold mist —Charles Dickens⟩ 2 : lacki human warmth ⟨the ~ atmosphere f an institution⟩ — **c** \'kla-mə-lē\ *adv* — **clam·mi·ness** \'kla-mē-nəs\ *n*
[1]clam·or \'kla-mər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *clamour*, fr. L *clamor*, fr. cry out — more at CLAIM] (14c) 1 a : noisy shouting continuous noise 2 : insistent public expression (as of protest) ⟨a ~ against increased taxes⟩
[2]clamor *vb* **clam·ored; clam·or·ing** \'klam-riŋ, 'kla-mər-i 1 : to make a din 2 : to become loudly insistent ⟨~*ed* peachment⟩ ~ *vt* 1 : to utter or proclaim insistently and : to influence by means of clamor
[3]clamor *vt* [origin unknown] (1611) *obs* : SILENCE
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co·trans·fer
co·trans·port
co·trust·ee
co·win·ner
co·work·er
co·write

co·ac·er·vate \kō-ˈa-sər-ˌvāt\ *n* [L *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare* to heap up, fr. *co-* + *acervus* heap] (1929) : an aggregate of colloidal droplets held together by electrostatic attractive forces — **co·acer·vate** \kō-ə-ˈsər-vət\ *adj* — **co·ac·er·va·tion** \(ˌ)kō-ˌa-sər-ˈvā-shən\ *n*

¹**coach** \ˈkōch\ *n, often attrib* [ME *coche*, fr. MF, fr. G *Kutsche*, fr. Hung *kocsi* (*szekér*), lit., wagon from *Kocs*, Hungary] (1556) **1 a** : a large usu. closed four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage having doors in the sides and an elevated seat in front for the driver **b** : a railroad passenger car intended primarily for day travel **c** : BUS 1a **d** : TRAILER 3b **e** : a two-door enclosed automobile **f** : a class of passenger air transportation at a lower fare than first class **2** [fr. the concept that the tutor conveys the student through his examinations] **a** : a private tutor **b** : one who instructs or trains a performer or a team of performers; *specif* : one who instructs players in the fundamentals of a competitive sport and directs team strategy ⟨football ~⟩

²**coach** *vi* (1630) **1** : to go in a coach **2** : to instruct, direct, or prompt as a coach ~ *vt* **1** : to train intensively (as by instruction and demonstration) ⟨~ pupils⟩ **2** : to act as coach of ⟨~ tennis⟩ ⟨~ a team⟩ — **coach·able** \ˈkō-chə-bəl\ *adj* — **coach·er** *n*

coach dog *n* (1840) : DALMATIAN

coach·man \ˈkōch-mən\ *n* (1579) : a man who drives a coach or carriage

coach·work \-ˌwərk\ *n* (1906) : an automobile body : BODYWORK

co·ac·tion \-ˈak-shən\ *n* (1625) **1** : joint action **2** : the interaction between individuals or kinds (as species) in an ecological community

co·adapt·ed \ˌkō-ə-ˈdap-təd\ *adj* (1836) : mutually adapted esp. by natural selection ⟨~ gene complexes⟩ — **co·ad·ap·ta·tion** \ˌkō-ˌa-ˌdap-ˈtā-shən, -dəp-\ *n*

co·ad·ju·tor \ˌkō-ə-ˈjü-tər, kō-ˈa-jə-tər\ *n* [ME *coadjutour*, fr. MF *coadjuteur*, fr. LL *coadjutor*, fr. L *co-* + *adjutor* helper, fr. *adjuvare* to help — more at AID] (15c) **1** : one who works together with another : ASSISTANT **2** : a bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and often having the right of succession — **coadjutor** *adj*

co·ad·ju·trix \ˌkō-ə-ˈjü-triks, kō-ˈa-jə-(ˌ)triks\ *n, pl* **co·ad·ju·tri·ces** \ˌkō-ə-ˈjü-trə-ˌsēz, (ˌ)kō-ˌa-jə-ˈtrī-(ˌ)sēz\ [NL, fem. of *coadjutor*] (1646) : a female coadjutor

co·ag·u·lant \kō-ˈa-gyə-lənt\ *n* (1770) : something that produces coagulation

co·ag·u·lase \kō-ˈa-gyə-ˌlās, -ˌlāz\ *n* (1914) : any of several enzymes that cause coagulation (as of blood)

¹**co·ag·u·late** \-lət, -ˌlāt\ *adj* (14c) *archaic* : being clotted or congealed

²**co·ag·u·late** \kō-ˈa-gyə-ˌlāt\ *vb* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** [L *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare* to curdle, fr. *coagulum* curdling agent, fr. *cogere* to drive together — more at COGENT] *vt* (15c) **1** : to cause to become viscous or thickened into a coherent mass : CURDLE, CLOT **2** : to gather together or form into a mass or group ~ *vi* : to become coagulated — **co·ag·u·la·bil·i·ty** \kō-ˌa-gyə-lə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **co·ag·u·la·ble** \-ˈa-gyə-lə-bəl\ *adj* — **co·ag·u·la·tion** \-ˈlā-shən\ *n*

co·ag·u·lum \kō-ˈa-gyə-ləm\ *n, pl* **-u·la** \-lə\ *or* **-ulums** [L] (1658) : a coagulated mass or substance : CLOT

¹**coal** \ˈkōl\ *n, often attrib* [ME *col*, fr. OE; akin to OHG & ON *kol* coal, MIr *gúal* coal] (bef. 12c) **1** : a piece of glowing carbon or charred wood : EMBER **2** : CHARCOAL 1 **3 a** : a black or brownish black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air and under the influence of moisture and often increased pressure and temperature that is widely used as a natural fuel **b** *pl, Brit* : pieces or a quantity of the fuel broken up for burning

²**coal** *vt* (1602) **1** : to burn to charcoal : CHAR **2** : to supply with coal ~ *vi* : to take in coal

co·a·lesce \ˌkō-ə-ˈles\ *vb* **co·a·lesced; co·a·lesc·ing** [L *coalescere*, fr. *co-* + *alescere* to grow — more at OLD] *vi* (ca. 1656) **1** : to grow together **2 a** : to unite into a whole : FUSE ⟨separate townships have *coalesced* into a single, sprawling colony —Donald Gould⟩ **b** : to unite for a common end : join forces ⟨people with different points of view ~ into opposing factions —I. L. Horowitz⟩ **3** : to arise from the combination of distinct elements ⟨an organized and a popular resistance immediately *coalesced* —C. C. Menges⟩ ~ *vt* : to cause to unite ⟨sometimes a book ~s a public into a mass market —Walter Meade⟩ *syn* see MIX — **co·a·les·cence** \-ˈle-sᵊn(t)s\ *n* — **co·a·les·cent** \-sᵊnt\ *adj*

coal·field \ˈkōl-ˌfēld\ *n* (1813) : a region rich in coal deposits

coal·fish \-ˌfish\ *n* (1603) : any of several blackish or dark-backed fishes (as a pollack, cobia, or sablefish)

coal gas *n* (1809) : gas made from coal: as **a** : the mixture of gases thrown off by burning coal **b** : gas made by carbonizing bituminous [illegible] and used for heating and lighting

coal·hole \ˈkōl-ˌhōl\ *n* (ca. 1662) **1** *Brit* : a compartment for storing coal **2** : a hole for coal (as an opening in a sidewalk leading to a coal bin)

coal·i·fi·ca·tion \ˌkō-lə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* (1911) : a process in which vegetable matter becomes converted into coal of increasingly higher rank with anthracite as the final product — **coal·i·fy** \ˈkō-lə-ˌfī\ *vt*

co·a·li·tion \ˌkō-ə-ˈli-shən\ *n* [F, fr. L *coalescere*] (1612) **1 a** : the act of coalescing : UNION **b** : a body formed by the coalescing of orig. distinct elements : COMBINATION **2** : a temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action — **co·a·li·tion·ist** \-ˈli-sh(ə-)nist\ *n*

coal measures *n pl* (1832) : beds of coal with the associated rocks

coal oil *n* (1858) **1** : petroleum or a refined oil prepared from it **2** : KEROSENE

coal seam *n* (1849) : a bed of coal usu. thick enough to be profitably mined

coal tar *n* (1785) : tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal and used esp. in making dyes and drugs

coam·ing \ˈkō-miŋ\ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *comb*] (1611) : a raised frame (as around a hatchway in the deck of a ship) to keep out water

co·apt \kō-ˈapt\ *vt* [LL *coaptare*, fr. L *co-* + *aptus* fastened, fit — more at APT] (1570) : to fit together and make fast — **co·ap·ta·tion** \(ˌ)kō-ˌap-ˈtā-shən\ *n*

co·arc·ta·tion \(ˌ)kō-ˌärk-ˈtā-shən\ *n* (1545) : a stricture or narrowing esp. of a canal or vessel (as the aorta)

coarse \ˈkōrs, ˈkȯrs\ *adj* **coars·er; coars·est** [ME *cors*, perh. fr. *course*, n.] (14c) **1** : of ordinary or inferior quality or value : COMMON **2 a** (1) : composed of relatively large parts or particles ⟨~ sand⟩ (2) : loose or rough in texture ⟨~ cloth⟩ **b** : adjusted or designed for heavy, fast, or less delicate work ⟨a ~ saw with large teeth⟩ **c** : not precise or detailed with respect to adjustment or discrimination **3** : crude or unrefined in taste, manners, or language **4** : harsh, raucous, or rough in tone **5** *chiefly Brit* : of or relating to coarse fish ⟨~ fishing⟩ — **coarse·ly** *adv* — **coarse·ness** *n*

syn COARSE, VULGAR, GROSS, OBSCENE, RIBALD mean offensive to good taste or morals. COARSE implies roughness, rudeness, or crudeness of spirit, behavior, or language ⟨found the *coarse* humor of coworkers offensive⟩. VULGAR often implies boorishness or ill-breeding ⟨a loud *vulgar* belch⟩. GROSS implies extreme coarseness and insensitiveness ⟨*gross* eating habits⟩. OBSCENE applies to anything strongly repulsive to the sense of decency and propriety esp. in sexual matters ⟨*obscene* language not allowed on the air⟩. RIBALD applies to what is amusingly or picturesquely vulgar or irreverent or mildly indecent ⟨entertained the campers with *ribald* folk songs⟩.

coarse fish *n* (1886) **1** *chiefly Brit* : a freshwater fish other than a salmonid **2** : ROUGH FISH

coarse–grained \ˈkōrs-ˌgrānd, ˈkȯrs-\ *adj* (ca. 1774) **1** : having a coarse grain **2** : CRUDE

coars·en \ˈkōr-sᵊn, ˈkȯr-\ *vb* **coars·ened; coars·en·ing** *vt* (1805) : to make coarse ~ *vi* : to become coarse

¹**coast** \ˈkōst\ *n* [ME *cost*, fr. MF *coste*, fr. L *costa* rib, side; akin to OCS *kostĭ* bone] (14c) **1** : the land near a shore : SEASHORE **2** *obs* : BORDER, FRONTIER **3 a** : a hill or slope suited to coasting **b** : a slide down a slope (as on a sled) **4** *often cap* : the Pacific coast of the U.S. **5** : the immediate area of view — used in the phrase *the coast is clear* — **coast·al** \ˈkōs-tᵊl\ *adj* — **coast·wise** \ˈkōst-ˌwīz\ *adv or adj* — **from coast to coast** : across an entire nation or continent

²**coast** *vt* (14c) **1** *obs* : to move along or past the side of : SKIRT **2** : to sail along the shore of ~ *vi* **1 a** *archaic* : to travel on land along a coast or along or past the side of something **b** : to sail along the shore **2 a** : to slide, run, or glide downhill by the force of gravity **b** : to move along without or as if without further application of propulsive power (as by momentum or gravity) **c** : to proceed easily without special application of effort or concern ⟨~*ed* through school⟩

coast·er \ˈkō-stər\ *n* (1574) **1** : one that coasts: as **a** : a person engaged in coastal traffic or commerce **b** : a ship sailing along a coast or engaged in trade between ports of the same country **2** : a resident of a seacoast **3 a** : a tray or decanter stand usu. of silver and sometimes on wheels **b** : a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface **4 a** : a small vehicle (as a sled or wagon) used in coasting **b** : ROLLER COASTER

coaster brake *n* (1899) : a brake in the hub of the rear wheel of a bicycle operated by reverse pressure on the pedals

coaster wagon *n* (1911) : a child's toy wagon often used for coasting

coast guard *n* (1833) **1** : a military or naval force employed in guarding a coast or responsible for the safety, order, and operation of maritime traffic in neighboring waters **2** *usu* **coast·guard** *chiefly Brit* : COASTGUARDSMAN

coast·guards·man \ˈkōs(t)-ˌgärdz-mən\ *or* **coast·guard·man** \-ˌgärd-mən\ *n* (ca. 1891) : a member of a coast guard

coast·land \-ˌland\ *n* (1852) : land bordering the sea

coast·line \-ˌlīn\ *n* (ca. 1859) **1** : a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake **2** : the outline of a coast

coast redwood *n* (ca. 1897) : REDWOOD 3a

coast–to–coast \ˈkōs-tə-ˈkōst\ *adj* (1911) : extending or airing across an entire nation or continent

coast·ward \ˈkōs-twərd\ *or* **coast·wards** \-twərdz\ *adv* (1853) : toward the coast — **coastward** *adj*

¹**coat** \ˈkōt\ *n, often attrib* [ME *cote*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *kozzo* coarse wool mantle] (14c) **1 a** : an outer garment worn on the upper body and varying in length and style according to fashion and use **b** : something resembling a coat **2** : the external growth on an animal **3** : a layer of one substance covering another ⟨a ~ of paint⟩ — **coat·ed** \ˈkō-təd\ *adj* — **coat·less** *adj*

²**coat** *vt* (14c) **1** : to cover with a coat **2** : to cover or spread with a finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer — **coat·er** *n*

... to become coagulated —
n — co·ag·u·la·ble \-'a-
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3 a : a black or brownish
by the partial decomposition
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1 temperature that is widely
or a quantity of the fuel bro-

HAR 2 : to supply with coal

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coast·line \-,līn\ *n* (ca. 1859) 1 : a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake 2 : the outline of a coast
coast redwood *n* (ca. 1897) : REDWOOD 3a
coast–to–coast \'kōs-tə-'kōst\ *adj* (1911) : extending or airing across an entire nation or continent
coast·ward \'kōs-twərd\ *or* **coast·wards** \-twərdz\ *adv* (1853) : toward the coast — **coastward** *adj*
[1]**coat** \'kōt\ *n, often attrib* [ME *cote*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *kozza* coarse wool mantle] (14c) 1 a : an outer garment worn on the upper body and varying in length and style according to fashion and use b : something resembling a coat 2 : the external growth on an animal 3 : a layer of one substance covering another ‹a ~ of paint› — **coat·ed** \'kō-təd\ *adj* — **coat·less** *adj*
[2]**coat** *vt* (14c) 1 : to cover with a coat 2 : to cover or spread with a finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer — **coat·er** *n*

\ə\ abut \ᵊ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au̇\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ȯ\ law \ȯi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \u̇\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ȧ, k, ⁿ, œ, œ̄, ue, ue̅, ʸ\ *see* Guide to Pronunciation